

OBJECTS CONCERNING THE ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

Interest Centers in Pending Action by Dail Eirann, Which is to Meet Wednesday—It is Believed That Eamonn De Valera and His Supporters Will Put Up a Stiff Fight Against Ratification of the Treaty—Present Indications Favor a Narrow Margin in Favor of Acceptance, With a Probable Reference to a Plebiscite of the Irish People—Ratification by the English Parliament is Considered Quite Safe—Attitude of Ulster Remains Problematical.

London, Dec. 11.—(By the A. P.)—An absence of any new move and awaiting important developments of the coming week, the press and public are engaged in estimating the chances in the pending struggle for and against the new Irish treaty.

Those best informed see no reason to modify their view that the treaty will be accepted by the Irish people, but are inclined to take a pessimistic view of the chances in Wednesday's Dail Eirann meeting.

It is believed that Eamonn De Valera and his supporters will be able to put up a stiff fight. He will have powerful aid from Charles Burgess, the minister of defense, who is eloquent and persuasive, while the brunt of the defense of the treaty is likely to fall on Michael Collins, who in the opinion of some writers, will find himself greatly handicapped by all the complimentary things the English press has been saying about him since the settlement was reached.

Present indications favor a narrow majority for the treaty and probable reference to a plebiscite of the Irish people. In the English parliament ratification is considered quite safe, but the attitude of Ulster is sufficiently protected by the privilege of contracting out.

The small body of "die hards" in the house of commons numbering about 50 had counted on Mr. Bonar Law, and their opposition to the treaty is likely to evaporate measurably, wanting this aid.

Premier Lloyd George has been utilizing the week-end at Chequers court in preparation of his speech for delivery Wednesday in the house of commons. He is expected to speak for an hour and a half and make a powerful plea for the treaty. It is believed that debate will be concluded more speedily than was at first thought possible, and that the treaty may be ratified and the session closed by the end of the week. The necessary legislation to give effect to the settlement will be introduced at the new session in February.

Sir James Craig the Ulster premier, who has been conferring with the prime minister in London, returned to Belfast tonight, but no definite expression of "Ulster's attitude" is looked for until the ratification of the treaty in the hands of the Dail Eirann is known.

Respecting reports that Ulster is demanding some financial concessions on terms similar to those offered to the South and Ireland will get under the treaty. Sir Robert Stevenson Home, chancellor of the exchequer in a speech at New Castle Saturday expressed the conviction that no reasonable terms could be offered for the claim of a lower rate of taxation for Ulster than enacted in New Castle or Glasgow. This seems to cut out any chance of Ulster getting such relief except by coming into the treaty.

In some quarters opinion is attached to Lord Curzon's (formerly Sir Edward Carson) strong opposition to the treaty, and some Ulsterers evidently believe that he will champion the cause. He could only do this effectively, however, by resigning his post as lord of appeals and re-embarking on politics, which is now considered unlikely.

The Ulster premier, on leaving tonight, declined to say anything about the settlement. "I have arranged with my friends on the other side," he explained, "that will ensure the settlement of the treaty in the most amicable and businesslike manner. I think this course will best serve the interests of all concerned."

Lord Middleton, leader of the Southern unionists, in a letter to Premier Lloyd George, is asking him for the information contained in a letter from Arthur Griffith that the Southern unionists want the first chamber of the Irish parliament to vote in accordance with the government's pledges and terms of the 1920 act, certain question should be the subject of an agreed settlement before the transfer of power to the new government of Ireland. These questions include the completion of the land purchase, the question of dual taxation in the two countries and provisions for compensation for losses during the late unrest in Ireland.

There was no attendance of the Dail Eirann cabinet members at the Mansion House in Dublin today, at the peace settlement was referred to in most of the Irish churches. An interesting problem has arisen as to whether the four unionist members for Dublin University, in the event of the Dail Eirann meeting Wednesday, will be challenged to sign the oath of allegiance to the Sinn Fein. It is declared they will refuse if so challenged.

IF DEFEATED DE VALERA MAY MAY RESUME PROFESSORSHIP

London, Dec. 11.—The Daily News says it learns that if Eamonn De Valera is convinced that Ireland is against his stand with regard to the peace treaty he will resume his professorship in Maynooth college and not lead the opposition in the Irish parliament.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BY AMERICAN ARMS DELEGATES

Washington, Dec. 11.—(By the A. P.)—An analysis of the mass of memorials, petitions and resolutions which had been received by the American delegates to the conference up to Dec. 11 indicated that they totaled more than 6,555,000, the general information sections of the advisory committee said today.

Numbers of communications continue to arrive daily, it was said.

The communications received to the first of the month were tabulated as follows:

Advocates of complete disarmament, 1,231; advocates of limitation without the co-operation of other powers, 1,111; advocates of co-operative limitation, guided by benevolence and liberality, 2,944; advocates of co-operative limitation left with confidence to the judgment of the government business.

Progress of Economic Recovery in Europe

Sec'y Hoover Says It is Not as Gloomy as Some Statements Would Make It Appear.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The economic recovery of Europe, while necessarily slow and difficult in the wake of the substantial program Secretary Hoover declared in a review of international trade conditions made public tonight. The situation "contains great dangers," he said, "but not at all as gloomy as some statements would make it appear."

A survey of European conditions, he said, "will show that the danger of bolshevism is past," partly through improved standards of life, and partly through the salutary lesson to Russia.

"The one field of continuous degeneration," he declared to be that of government finance, either as factors in budgetary and monetary policy, or as a result of the "commence of the whole world," the secretary said, suffers from this failure in government finance, and unless remedies are found the great depression affecting social, political, industrial, agricultural and commercial life will be prolonged.

The most dangerous of the unbalanced situation, Mr. Hoover said, "is where case depends upon the method and volume of reparation payments."

As the United States does not participate either in a control or its reparation, he added, "we have no voice or right to interfere." It is earnestly to be hoped that the present negotiations upon reparation may succeed in finding a sound basis that will permit permanent economic and political stability to Germany and certain of regular payment to the allies. With this effected the way is open for constructive consideration of the situation in other respects.

The American people have never been and will not be remiss in participation in these further measures, but our people cannot successfully enter until those who have control of the reparations have settled the major issue upon so sound an economic basis that we can look upon the future of Europe with confidence.

"Outside of the government finance of a limited number of states the outlook is very encouraging," Secretary Hoover said. "The economic situation in Europe is improving steadily, and the number of men under arms has been decreased by fully a million in the past 12 months."

"In the field of international political relations, aside from conflict in Turkey, war has ceased and treaties of peace are effective. The world, Russia no longer threatens any serious military offensive. There are bright prospects of limitation of armament. Agreed limitations in land armament are not far from being reached. The economic pressure from Europe against the United States is being steadily lessened, and the world's economic situation is steadily improving."

RIOT AMONG PRISONERS IN MICHIGAN REFORMATORY

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 11.—A riot among the Michigan state reformatory prisoners broke out here tonight. The rioting was a mob picture exhibition this morning was quickly put down. Catlin had received nine knife wounds. Deputy Warden Menhennit was badly beaten and his son, Arthur, who was in the cell at the prison, was stabbed in the lungs.

A large number of the prisoners had been taken to the chapel to witness the entertainment. After the chapel had been closed, the prisoners were permitted to go to their cells. A number of the prisoners were carrying firearms within the institution, the officials, aided by a large number of loyal soldiers, had to fight the insurgents with their fists, feet or with canes they carried.

Carrying knives, believed to have been obtained by some of the prisoners from the Michigan state reformatory, were brought in to play and catlin and his son, Arthur, were stabbed in the lungs. Arthur Menhennit was badly beaten and his son, Arthur, who was in the cell at the prison, was stabbed in the lungs.

YOUNG WOMAN WHO FIGURES IN DEATH OF DR. GLICKSTEIN

New York, Dec. 11.—A young woman who served in France during the war, tonight became the center of police investigation of the murder last night of Dr. Abraham Glickstein, of Brooklyn.

Through a member of the physician's family, the police said, they had learned the identity of a woman, they believed could solve the mystery. She had not appeared at her home today, however, they said. It was reported that detectives sent to Philadelphia to follow up the trail of the woman, a revolver with one chamber containing a discharged cartridge was found inside a tattered muff hidden under a bookcase by the mayor before she left the room. A bullet had pierced the fur.

ENGINEER BEHEADED BY CABLE PULLED TAUT

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11.—George W. Andrews, chief engineer of the freighter Charles Hubbard, was killed aboard his boat here today. He was looking out of an engine room hatch when a towing cable pulled taut and snapped his head off. His body fell back on the engine room floor where he was found by his son, an officer on the boat. Andrews lived in Cleveland.

SENSATIONAL JAIL BREAK IN CHICAGO

Three Notorious Criminals Fought Their Way Past Half a Dozen Guards—One a Murderer.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—(By the A. P.)—Tommy O'Connor, a gunman sentenced to be hanged next Thursday for the murder of a policeman, and two other notorious criminals today escaped from the county jail, fighting their way past half a dozen guards, most of whom were beaten into unconsciousness by the desperadoes in their dash for liberty.

Starting in the fourth floor "bull pen," where the prisoners were exercising at 11 o'clock this morning the break for freedom led down five floors, through the basement into the jail yard and over a twelve foot wall to a street, where an automobile was commandeered. The driver, a pistol-poked into his face, was told to drive like hell.

A few minutes later the machine crashed into a telephone pole, but the bandits continued their flight. O'Connor, who had been seen by the police as Chicago's most desperate gunman, was headed toward the South Side underworld armed for battle. Two other prisoners who attempted to escape with the trio were captured in the jail grounds.

The escape, carried out in broad daylight, was the most sensational in this part of the country in many years, and apparently was carefully planned in advance. It was successful despite the fact that several jailers refused to head the threat of O'Connor's pistol and risked their lives in trying to obstruct his dash for liberty.

The two men who escaped with O'Connor were Edward Dancy, charged with robbery, and James Laporte, alleged to have been implicated in a \$30,000 robbery. O'Connor has been in trouble with the police on many occasions, but his apparent immunity from conviction earned him the title of "Lucky Tommy."

Last spring half a dozen detectives went to O'Connor's house to question him about a crime. While they were there Policeman Patrick O'Neill was shot to death, and O'Connor, later convicted of the murder, escaped despite the presence of half a dozen officers, most of whom were suspended for their apparent negligence.

After several weeks Tommy's proverbial luck failed, for he was captured in St. Paul, Minn., brought back here, indicted and sentenced to hang.

He was taken to the county jail, where in the bull pen when O'Connor and his pals made their break. David Strauss was the only guard in the room at the time.

One of the men, according to Strauss, suddenly whispered something to O'Connor. The five prisoners in the break simultaneously jumped on Strauss. O'Connor drew a revolver which had been hidden in his coat.

The three men who were placed over Strauss' head and he was beaten into unconsciousness. O'Connor repeatedly brought down the butt of the pistol on the guard's head.

Half of the common, two other guards rushed into the bull pen. O'Connor ordered them to throw up their hands, but they refused, and sprang forward. Apparently afraid that the sound of shooting would bring so many guards that escape would be impossible, O'Connor did not fire. The guards were beaten into unconsciousness.

One of the guards had the keys to the jail, and the three men then escaped. The five men dashed for the freight elevator, but ran into an assistant jailer. Pointing the revolver at him, O'Connor shouted: "Stand back, or I'll blow you to hell."

The jailer sprang at O'Connor, but the criminal hurled him to the floor and continued his flight.

Down to the basement, past two more guards, the bandits fled, and then started to scale the twelve foot wall surrounding the jail. Here two of the prisoners tripped and were captured at the foot of the wall. O'Connor and the other two got over the wall.

Robert Crowe, state's attorney, immediately began a personal investigation of O'Connor's escape, and Chief of Police Charles F. Murphy assumed personal charge of the case. Scores of policemen armed with shotguns, were placed on the murderer's trail, and to each of them Chief Fitzmorris gave these instructions: "The way was to get rid of murderers like O'Connor is to put them in the morgue. Shoot to kill, and aim straight."

The supreme court recently refused to relieve O'Connor and a few days ago held that it is no jurisdiction to order a stay of execution pending an appeal to federal courts.

O'Connor was in court yesterday over certain legal matters and it is believed that the escape may have been planned then.

If O'Connor is captured before next Thursday, his execution would take place as scheduled, according to Scott Stewart, assistant state's attorney. If he is captured after that time, the court would be compelled to fix another date for hanging Mr. Stewart said.

Chief of Police Fitzmorris in a statement tonight said:

"Conditions at the county jail are appalling. It may be true that O'Connor slugged a couple of guards, but I say he was shoved out of the county jail. He was pushed out of the county jail with everything he needed with the possible exception of a road map."

HELD FOR TREASON OF AN AND TO HARDWARE

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PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED 5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO

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The conference must act on all policy questions. In this group lie the Franco-Italian naval ratio determination; the British desire to reduce the tonnage of such vessels as submarines and possibly, to limit the size of future submarines; the suggested modification of the ten year naval holiday plan to permit some building as necessary for protection of the shipping lanes; and skill and final determination of the ratios and in airplane carriers. In the other group, it is expected, addition will be found questions as agreement as to the method of scrapping ships slated for destruction; ways and means to control conversion of merchant craft into war vessels in war time; rules of warfare as applying to new agencies such as submarines, aircraft and poison gas; specific agreement as to fleet ratios in the auxiliary ships besides submarines and airplane carriers. It is held the conference would well leave some least of these points to expert discussion and final settlement through ordinary diplomatic channels.

A particular point in the latter class is the method to be followed in scrapping capital ships. This necessarily involves such disposition of the vessels as to make them impossible of ready reconversion into war craft. Yet there will be a strong tendency to salvage whatever can be saved for ordinary commercial or other purely non-combatant use.

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ADVANCEMENT NOTED IN AMERICAN BIRTH RATE

Washington, Dec. 11.—The American birth rate advanced 14 per cent in 1920 as compared with 1919, the census bureau announced today.

The birth rate was 23.7 per cent per 1,000 population last year as compared with 22.3 per cent in 1919, according to the bureau's figures. The rate last year, however, was 1.2 per cent, below the rate of 1916, which the bureau declared may be looked upon as a normal year as it preceded the influenza epidemic and the entrance of the United States into the war.

The highest birth for the white population last year was reported for North Carolina with 27.7 per cent, and the lowest for California with 18.2 per cent.

PRESIDENT HARDING IN CARUSO FOUNDATION

New York, Dec. 11.—President Harding has accepted honorary chairmanship of the Caruso American Memorial foundation, which is planning annual music scholarships and awards to deserving students in memory of the great Italian tenor. This was announced tonight by Paul D. Cravath, president of the permanent national committee of the foundation.

The president, in a letter to Mr. Cravath, wrote, "I cannot but feel that such a foundation would be the most practical and effective method of testifying a national interest not only in the great Caruso, but in the perpetuation of the best forms of art."

"I will realize of course that my contributions to your efforts will necessarily be of a very nominal character. On account of complete absorption in public business here, but it is a pleasure to give this much testimony of my approval of what you are doing."